PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

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Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Form PCT/IPEA/416							
20020749WO	International filing data (Im/m	Dispite data (day/wanth/want)						
International application No.	International filing date (day/m							
PCT/FI 2003/000292	15.04.2003	19.04.2002						
International Patent Classification (IPC) o		•						
C22B 3/42 // C22B 1	5:00							
Applicant								
Outokumpu Oyj et al								
This report is the international pre Authority under Article 35 and tree		ablished by this International Preliminary Examining ing to Article 36.						
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	of 3 sheets, include	ding this cover sheet.						
 This report is also accompanied by 	y ANNEXES, comprising:							
a. (sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of 2 sheets, as follows:								
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and/or sheets		ted by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the						
	•	ch this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes						
	sclosure in the international appl	ication as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the						
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b (sent to the Internation		cate type and number of electronic carrier(s))						
readable form only a	s indicated in the Supplemental I	quence listing and/or tables related thereto, in computer Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the						
Administrative Instru								
4. This report contains indications re	elating to the following items:							
Box No. I Basis of	f the report							
Box No. II Priority	,							
Box No. III Non-est	tablishment of opinion with regar	d to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability						
Box No. IV Lack of	unity of invention							
	Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial							
==	applicability, citations and explanations supporting such statement Box No. VI Certain documents cited							
Box No. VII Certain	defects in the international appli-	cation						
Box No. VIII Certain	observations on the international	application						
Date of submission of the demand		of completion of this report						
23.10.2003		26.05.2004						
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SI Patent- och registreringsverket	E Autho	rized officer						
Box 5055								
S-102 42 STOCKHOLM		Mårten Hulthén/MP						

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/FI 2003/000292

Box	No. I	Ba	asis of the report				
1.	 With regard to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. 						
		This report is based on a translation from the original language into the following language <u>English</u> , which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:					
			international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))				
		$\overline{\boxtimes}$	publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)				
			international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)				
2.	furnish	th regard to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (replacement sheets which have been nished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" d are not annexed to this report):					
	Ш	the inte	ternational application as originally filed/furnished				
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		pages'	received by this Authority on				
		pages*	received by this Authority on				
		a sequ	uence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence List	ing.			
3.		The ar	amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:				
			the description, pages				
			the claims, Nos.				
			the drawings, sheets/figs				
			the sequence listing (specify):				
			any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):	_			
4.		This made,	report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and e, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the c)).	listed below had not been e Supplemental Box (Rule			
			the description, pages				
			the claims, Nos.				
			the drawings, sheets/figs				
			the sequence listing (specify):				
			any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):				
	If item	ı 4 appli	lies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."				
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/FI 2003/000292

Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	1-13	YES NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims Claims	1-13	YES NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims Claims	1-13	YES NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Documents cited as being of particular relevance:

D1 Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B, Volume 28B, No 987, December 1997, Tamas Kekesi et al

D2 US 3951649

Amended claims 1-13 were filed on 24 May 2004.

The invention relates to the removal of metal impurities from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper by using chelating ion-exchange resins.

D1 and D2 disclose the removal of impurities from strong chloride solutions of monovalent copper. D1 discloses the use of an anion-exchange resin for removal of impurities but neither D1 nor D2 discloses the use of chelating ion-exchange resins. Consequently, the method defined by claim 1 is novel.

The stated difference implies improvements in removing impurities from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper down to a level of a few milligrams per liter. The cuprous chloride is left in the solution.

Therefore, the method defined by claims 1-13 is considered to involve an inventive step and also to fulfil the criteria of industrial applicability.



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PATENT CLAIMS

- A method for the removal of metal impurities in chloride-based copper recovery processes, characterised in that the metal impurities are removed from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper using ion exchange.
- 2. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that chelating ionexchange resins are used for the removal of metal impurities.
- 3. A method according to claims 1 or 2, **characterised in that** there is a styrene-divinyl-benzene matrix of ring structure in the ion-exchange resin.
- 4. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the functional group of the ion-exchange resin is the iminodiacetic acid group.
- 5. A method according to claims 1, 2 or 3, **characterised in that**, the functional group of the ion-exchange resin is the aminophosphonic group.
 - 6. A method according to some of the above claims, **characterised in that** the metal impurity to be removed is one or more of the group of zinc, nickel, lead, iron and manganese.
 - 7. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the alkali chloride content of the strong chloride solution is at least 200 g/l.

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- A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the amount of monovalent copper in the solution to be purified is 30 – 100 g/l.
- 9. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the removal of metal impurities is carried out in an acidic environment.
 - 10. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the removal of metal impurities is carried out in a neutral environment.
 - 11. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the copper-containing chloride solution that is the mother liquor in the resin is displaced before elution with an NaCl solution and that the alkaline solution to be used for regenerating the resin is displaced with an NaCl solution before the copper-containing chloride solution is fed into the resin.
- 12. A method for the removal of metal impurities in chloride-based copper recovery processes, characterised in that the majority of the metal impurities in the strong chloride solution of monovalent copper are removed by hydroxide precipitation and the rest by using ion exchange.
 - 13. A method according to claim 10, characterised in that the metal impurities are removed by hydroxide precipitation to a content of 0.1
 1 g/l, after which the final purification is made using ion exchange.
- 14. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that impurities are removed from a strong chloride solution of copper

by ion exchange at least to a level that corresponds to cathode copper LME-A grade impurity level.

15. A method for the counter-current leaching of copper raw material with a strong sodium chloride-copper chloride solution in several stages in order to form a monovalent copper(I) chloride solution and to purify the solution, which said cuprous chloride solution is precipitated as copper oxidule using alkali hydroxide and the oxidule is reduced further to elemental copper, and the sodium chloride solution forming in connection with copper oxidule precipitation is processed further in chlorine-alkali electrolysis, characterised in that purification of monovalent copper(I) chloride solution from metal impurities is carried out at least partially using ion exchange.

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